# ne Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER. Editor and Proprietor.

## INDEPENDENT--- "LIVE AND LET LIVE."

TERMS: One Dollar a Year in Advance

VOL. II., No. 22.

LEHIGHTON, CARBON COUNTY, PENN'A, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1874

SINGLE COPIES, THREE CENTS

#### Lehighton Directory.

Agent. W. C. Pretiriel, Singer Swing Machine and In-surance, next in E. H. Snyder's, Bank street.

R. B. WIDDY Sames, His Odtingand Sham protog, a der Thares Hord, Bank street. Bont and Shor Makers.

Charles Yever, wearly opposite the rest-effer, Bank street, also desire in Confestionery.

Claims through it densite building. You k street.

All orders promptly filled—sure to recented.

Hamsmis & King to copposite chart's store, Bank street. Me opher premptly alled.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Z. U. Maria, 13. 1. 2. S. Bepel, Bank et. dealer in
Ha sparre, Gorenware, Ludies' Breis Goods, 65.

R. V. Sellis, Lauckel's Block, bank et. Pry Geods,
George 2 Quernomere Curpet, Oil Cadde of Oad.

E. H. Sonder, Bank street, Dry Geot, Notions,
Dress Goods, Groceries, Queensaure, Hardware, de.

Drugs and Medicines. uring test nor above V. a bank street. Paints Hefmary, Putent Medicines, de.

Hardware:

F. P. Semmel, nearly opp. exchange Hotel, Bank street, Culticulars, Oils, Purots, Guano, dc.

1161cl

Thomas overta, a Exchange, cap. Public Squa e, Bank at Jufroneps saintled. V. S. hwaits. Bank wreet, dealer in all binds of

Clause & Bit . Think street, and deolers in Gentle Furnishing Goods, it also Since, that, Capa, de. Th. mas S. Beck. V. O. Inniffing, Bar & st., Gentle Farnishing Goods, Hats, Chyn. Spinel Books, 4c.

Mrs. E. Fath Book street. 2nd door below the M. E. Church. Notions and Termings

Physicians and Surgeons.
Dr. C. S. Gennad experts Hark and Iron street Consultation in English and German.
Dr. S. S. Balex, next deer be F. G. Bank street.
Consultation in English and German.

Provisions.

Jas. Obert, Benk st., Fucting, Carling and Snoking
Eductionent. All orders promptly filed.

3. Fersinger & Son, Blank st., Scalers in Figur and
Fred, Geoceries, Fruits and Vegetables.

Watchmaker and Jeweler . Is neumore, retith street, above Bank at aler en Burches, Clocks, Longs, die.

#### W. M. RAPSHER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

BASE STRUCTURE MULTON, P.C.
Real Feate and collection Agency. Will Puy and
Bell has in braine. Congrymating cently u.m. Colections principly mode. Settling Estates of Decedurit, a specialty. May be consulted in English
and German.

Nov. 22.

ED. C. DIMMICK,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW Office, on Biodomat, Leat door below American Hotel, Almuch Chinics, Pengus. Collections prompt y made. E. M. MULHERN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MAUCH CHUNK, PA. Oct 18, 1873.

J. R. DIM VICE,

AUCTIONEER, East Welssport, Pa.

N B.—"ales of every description arended to at reasonable energy. The p trounge of the public is respectfully solicits: J n.54, 74. Bur Your Boors Asp situes of

Henry Campbell, East Weissport, Where you can always get the very best article at the lowest price for cash. Boots and Shows made to order an neatly Repaired at short notice and res sonable terms. [a, r 11-m3"

EAGLE HOTEL, N. KLOTZ, PROP'R,

Summit Hill, Carbon Co., Pa. Ser lest of accommedations. Excellent or trait undernests. Good stabling attach-ma med-order.

TERIGH VALLEY HOUSE, BEEKS AND LAURENCE STREETS. Philadelphia Penn's

FRANK SCHUIDT, Proprietor.

22 Superior accommodificus for travelers

Superior accommendations for travelor mederate designs. Parties visiting the city that it at least is in titled to make the buth Valer House their stopping place. [me J. BOYD HENRI,

# Architect and Superintendent,

No. 122 S. 9th Street, Allentown, Pararnishes Plans, Specifications and Est States, Rails, &c., Constructed and Set Up by the most approved method and at short notice. Patronace is respectfully solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. anates for Public and Private Building

# PROBACCONIST.

OLIVER CRILLEY, dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c , next door to Rex's Grocery Store, Susquelanna St., Mauch Chunk, respectfully asks the people of Lehighton and vicinity, when visiting that place, to call in and try his

FRACRANT CICARS. the very best in the market. Every acticles in his line warranted as repre-sented and at lowest prices. [mar28] PHOMAS KEMERER.

CONVEYANCER, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT

Lebanon Mutual Fire, Reading Mutual Fire, Wyou ing Fire, Pottsville Fire,

Lehigh Fire, and the Travelers' Accident Insurance, Also Pennsylvania and Mutual Horse Thief Detective and Insurance Company. March 20, 1873. Whom It may to cern.

- Notice is hereby given, That John Fenstermacher, of the Borough of Lebighton, Carbon County, Pa., is en-gaged by the understand as a General Agent. R. FENSTERMACHER. Agent. R. FENST Lines. Agent. R. FENST Lines. Labigation, March 87, 1874-will

#### Railroad Guide.

NORTH PENNA RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. engers for Philadelphia will leave Lehighto 5.00 a. m., via L. V.; arrive at Phila at 5.09 s. m., via L. V. 3 arrace at fills of the control of the cont 8 20 p. m. 10 30 p.m. Beturning, leave depot at Berks and American Streets, Phila., at 7 lb, 8 30 and 9.45 a. m.; 210 3.50, and 6 lb p. m. Fare trou Lenigh.ou to Philadelphis, \$2.55. Fub. 1, 1874. MILLS CLARK, Agent

CENTRAL R. R. OF N. J. WINTER ARRANGEMENT Commencing Dec. 15, 1873.

Down T	BAINS.		
No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.	No. 7.
A. M.	A. 31.	A. M.	P. M.
*****			1.21
			150
****			4.0
*****			2.9
******			3,4
******	10.37		4.33
7.30	21.00		4.4
H.95	11.68		5.80
			5.4
9 00	12 17	3.37	4.4
9.27	12.43	4.03	0.2
	LAINB.	Marie and	
No. 10.	No. 4.	No 6	No. 14
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			7.4
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9, 4			8,0
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			56359
1.30	4.55	9.25	- 5 mm
1.35	5.00	9.30	
	No. 1. A. M. T. 300 8.355 8.43 9.07 Ue Tr No. 10. A. M. 8.30 9.16 9, 4 1 20 10.45 11.23 12.40 1.40 1.40	No. 1: No. 3:  A. M. A. M. 7:30  7:35  8:30  8:30  9:05  10:37  7:30  11:00  8:35  8:35	No. 1: No. 3: No. 5: A. M. A. M. A. M. T. 730 10 25 T. 735 1 1 30 Sile 1 1 25 Sile 1 2 25

Nesquehoning Vulley E. R.—Down trains Nos 3 5 and 7, and Up trains Nos. 10 and 4 connect at Mauch thunk.

North Penn'a R. R.—Down trains Nos. 1, 3, 5 connect at Bethielpa for Chileslephia. Up trains Nos. 10 & 4 connect at Bethielpa for Philadelphia. Up trains Nos. 10 & 4 connect at Bethielpa for Philadelphia Returning leave Philadelphia at 7,10 a. m. for Easton. Mauch Chunk. Bath, Wilkes Barre, Tannqua, Sersanton, Sharon, &c.; at 945 a. m. for Easton, Mauch Chunk. Tannqua, Williamsport, Wilkes Barre and Seranton; at 2,10 p. m. for Easton, Mikes Barre and Island Easton; at 3,20 p. m. for Bath and Easton; at 5,15 p. m. For Mauch Chunk.

m. for Hath and Easton; at 5.10 p. m. for Mauch Chunk.

Tamagna Branch.—Up trains Nos. 10 & 4, and Down trains Nos. 3. & 7 connect at Mauch Chunk to wad from Tamaqua.

Lehigh of Luckmannan R. R.—Down trains Nos. 1 & 7, and Up trains Nos. 15 % downnent at Rathelaism for hath and Chapman Quarries. Returning leave Chapman at 7, 40 a. m. and 2.15 p. m. Central Kailroad of New Jersey.

Belyidre-Belaumer R. R.—Down trains Nos. 3 & 5, and Up trains Nos. 4 & 14 connect at Phillips-burg with Bel-Del. R. R. to mult from Toeston, Philadelphila at Residing Railroad.—The Depots of the East Penn R. R. and the L. & 8, Division are connected by Street Cars.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Patternger Agent.

Fab. 7, 1874.

### PENNSYLVANIA BAILBOAD,

PHILADELPH, A & ERIE RR. DIVISION. Winter Time Table. On and after SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1873, the trains on the Phila. & Eric R R. Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

	CPRASS leaver	Philadelphia	12.55 p.m.	
16	**	Harrisburg	5.45 p.m.	
41	- 46	Williamsport	9.20 p.m.	
75	. **	Emportum	2.15 n.m.	
- 66		Buffalo	8,50 a;m.	ļ
EDIE MAIL		Lelphia.	10 30 p.m.	ł
40.	o Harril		3.05 p.m.	ţ.
64		usport	7.3 ) p.m.	
.14	44 Linete f	Inven	8.40 p.m	
. 44	# Renov	A	10.05 m.m.	
	arr at Erie		7.20 pm,	
ELMIRA MA	IL leaves Phi	Vadelphia	5.0 / n in.	
**	" Itar	risburg	1.50 p.m.	
94		inusport	62 s p.m.	
. 19	arr. at Leel	Haven	7,35 p.m.	į
RENOVA AC	COMMOD'N less	ves Harrisburg	8.25 n.m	
4	Total Control of the	TT AS A DIRECTOR BE T	12 (5 p.m.	۱
BALD EAGLE	MAIL leaves	Willia naport	1.15 p.m.	ì
#	" arr. w	Lock Haven	3-10 pm.	
	EAST	EWARD.		
			Wild will	
BUFFALO EL	CPRESS IGNYOR		3 25 p m.	
		F importain	0 10 p.m.	
194		Williamsport	1.10 a.m.	
		Harrisburg	45 ta m.	
	1.00	Philadelphia	9.10 a.m.	
	leaves Erie		11.2 * a.m.	
**	* Renov		8 40 p.m.	
		Haven	9-65 p.m.	
	77 80681	meport	11 10 p.m.	ì
	arr. at Harris		3 05 a.m.	١
A STATE OF THE STA	N 633 L/81	leiphia	8, 0 a.m.	
PLMIRA MA	IL leaves Les		7.55 g.m.	ì
	77.4	himmsport	9 30 A.m.	
	arr. of the		3.05 p.m.	ĺ
		lad lphia	5.h0 p.m.	1
HARMOUCH	O ACCUM. TO	ver Williamspo	to for me	l
1	are.			
Water West	waters town	Philippelphi	12.2 i p.u.	
DATE RYOT		a leck Haven	130 p.m.	
		t Williamsport	DATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	
		est and west at		
		Corry and Irv	meton with	
Ull Creek a	nd Alleghet	y IL R W.	Company of the	
Mail Ww	of with east o	and west trains	on LSAM	
		d Irvineton wi	th Olf Grank	
and Ailegb	eny R R W.	-1 14 -	375	
		atalo Expres		
AMERICAN STREET, STREE	s at William	sport with N.C.		
		BALDWIN. G.		

LEHIGHTON ACADEMY.

An Institution for Both Sexes. FACULTY: Rev, C. KESSLER, Principal and Professor of Classics and the Higher English Branches,

MRS. M. C. KESSLER, Proceptress and Temper of Painting and Drawing MR. JOHN M. KISSLER, A. B. Pro MISS E. C. NEAD, Teacher of Music.

WILSON REHEIG Assistant For Particulars apply to C. KESaLEB, Labigh-'uo1Pa. Oct. 17, 1873

# Floral Guide for 1874

200 Pages; 500 Engravings and Colored Plate. Publis and Quarterly, at 25 cts. a Year. First No. for 1874 just issued. A German edition at same price.
Address JAMES VICK,

#### BEATTY & PLOTTS.

The Beatty & Plotts celebrated Gold-

PARLOR ORGAN is acknowledged by professors of music and celebrated organists to be the leading Parlor Organ now in use. Testi-monials and cards of honor are constantly being received in favor of them. We tappend a few and wish you to rend

ANTHONY, N. J., Jan. 25, 1873 Messrs Beat y & Piotts, Gents-Your Organ, sold me, gives entire satisfaction. It beauty of tone and style of workman ship are seldom if ever surpassed. Wish ing you success in your business, I am, with respect, Prof. M. H BEATTY.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Feb 11, 1874. I have one of Beatty & Plott. Tongue Organs. It i an execulent instrument, fine tone and full power. I like it better than any I have heard.

M. H. HARPEL, M. D.

Laury's Stat's, Pa., Jan. 27, 1874.
I have had lieatty & Plotts' Or an sirce August 14th, 1872; it gives the highest satisfaction, and has proved all that it was recommended by the prop'rs JOB HENRY.

SLATINGTON, Pa., Feb. 6, 1874. Beatty & Plotts' Parlor Organ I like better than the Standard, and it gives better satisfaction, as I find in my trav-els. Prof. Fig. V. Mayer.

ST. CLAIR, Pa., Dec. 6th, 1875.

Messrs. Beatry & Piotts, Gents—I have received the Organ, as sent by your firm to me, and I have had it examined, and it gives ample satisfaction.

How. John Siney.

Hon. John Siney. Mahanoy City, Pa., Oct. 16, 1872 The Beatty & Potts celebrated Gold-n Torque Parlor Organ is by far the best Parlor Organ in use. I have carefully examined it, and find its tone, workmanship and durability to be the best I ever saw, and I can with pleasure recommend it to any in want of a first-class parlor organ, Prof. O. H. UNGER.

Messrs. Beatty & Pietts, of Washington, N. J., are gentlemen of enterprise, and whose presence would be a credit to any community.—[Hackettstown, N. ., Herald, 1872.

Washington, N. J., Sept. 5, 1873. To Robert Morgan, Pottsviile—1 am bappy to state that the instrument gives entire satisfaction, not only to myself but also to the teachers of the Seminary

who are better judges.
Rev. A. M. JELLY. We say, after careful and costly ex-periment, it is with pleasure we intro-duce the "Golden Tongus," knowing it possesses many advantages over all others manufactured. The tone excels in fullness, purity, and the thousands of testimonials which are being con-stantly received, are evidence that our efforts have been eminently successful. For particulars and Price List, address

BEATTY & PLOTTS. Feb. 21-6m Washington, N. J.

#### THE MANHATTAN Spring BED and Combination

MATTRESS. J. KISTLER, POSTMASTER OF WEISSPORT, has been appointed Agent for Lehighton, Weissport and vicinity to give our citizens a chance to see and test the merits of the arrangement of springs. He is willing to put them on trial for any person for one week, and if they do not paove superior to the Woven Wire Mattress, Put nam, Yankee, Norfolk, Wright, Springfield, Howe, Tucker, Eur-ka, Munroe, Imperial, United States, Walker, Connecticut, Eagle, Salam or any of the one thousand and one Spring Beds that have been put upon the market, you are not asked to buy it. The above named beds have been discarded to named beds have been discarded to make room for the improved. It has no hiding riace for bugs, has no slats on top of the springs, but heavy dack canvas, hooking at the base of the spring, that may be taken off and the slats removed (for cleaning or otherwise,) by anybody in five minutes and replaced at pleasure. The springs may be changed to other portions of the best with very little trouble. The springs are warranted to keep place and last longer than any other in use. For invalids it cannot be surpassed. He fits them to any bedstead or different weigh of persons, the largest number under the heaviest part of the body, and with a light covering of hucks, cotton, straw oed, or hair mattress, they adapt them-selves completely, to the body. The lades should call and see the arrangement of springs for the cradle, and not have to use feathers in warm weather. They are better than soothing syrup or cordials for the little ones. The springs are made from the very best cast steel from the celebrated Shelfield wokrs of England. Come one and all and see them. These beds have been fully established in twelve different States. The Furniture men are especially in-Beds put upon trial and no one asked to purchase until after a fair trial.
P. J. KISTLER nov 8 '78-tf Agent, Weissport.

OR SALE .- The undersigned offers his House and Lot, situate in Franklin township, on the road leading from Weissport to Mackereitown, at private sale. The house is 20 x 26 it., three stones in front with basement, and the lot 50 teet front by 100 deep Suitable for business stand. Apply to HENRY ROTHERMAL. March 14th, 1874-w8

#### Speech of Gen. Albright

On Currency and Free Banking, in the House of Representatives, April 8, 1874:

Mr. Speaker, I do not know I should have attempted to speak on the impor-tant question before the House if it had not been for the remarks made this af-ternoon by my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. Townsend.] [ underst od him to say the people of the section of the country he represented are in favor of contraction; that they do not desire any more currency, but are in favor of some process by which specie payments shall speedily be resumed. I come from a section of Pennsylvania where the people are largely engaged in the mining of coal and in the manu ac-ture of iron. I was home but a few days ago, and while there I did not find a single operator in coal-mining or a single manager of formaces, rolling-mills, factories, or machine-slops who did not say to me, "Give us more cur-rency, because during the last five years with the currency the country had we were prosperous; we were developing our mines and building up our furnaces and rolling-mills and extending railroads." The laborers say the same thing; that before the war, when they were paid at the end of the month, they had eight dollars, but now they have twenty-two dollars above current expenses, and that they can buy more goods and do more for their families with in corrency than with eight dollars of specie before the war. That is what the lacoring men say in the section of the country from which I come.

And tais a atter of coal, Mr. Speaker, is not an unimportant item in Pennsylvania. In the three counties ad omining the one where I live there are mined twenty-two minion tons of anthracite coal every year, which when put into New York and Philadelphia, and to the furnaces, rolling-mills, &c., is worth five dollars a ton and upward, thus requiring over \$100,000,000 annually to move this coal to market.

But it was not on that particular point I wished to speak. Specie payment of course is desireable. Everybody looks forward to the day when specie will payments will be resumed. But can we resume specie payments by legislative enactments? Can you pass aws by which you can put gold and silver into the packets of the people, except as you cass protective laws to employ the iabor of the country in order to develop the mines of the country and build up formices and other establishments that will put the raw material of the earth into marketable form?

There are at this time, in my judgment, three insuperable objections to specie payments. The first is that we have not gold enough in the country today; the next is that we are importing more than we are exporting; and, in the third place, because we are paying \$125,000,000 m gold to Europe upon our bonded indebtedness, I mean upon the bonded indebtedness of the United States as well as of our various corpor-

England and Germany hold the best of our bonded securities, that is, those bonds which pay the highest rate of in-When you get your bonds home, terest, we will then be on the way to specie payments. When you can get the bal-ance of trade in layor of the United States, specie payments will soon fel-low, and without any legislation at all. haustive war. They say that England, Germany and France are paying specio, and why cannot we do the in this country? In the first place, I answer that, while the debt of England is as great as that of this country, it is held by the English people. The people of England hold the bonds or consols of England, and the interest paid on that indebt duess is paid at home. And the same is true in regard to Germany. Instead of our holding the bonded in-debtedness of the nation ourselves, onehalf of it is held abroad; and all the great railroad enterprises and developments which have been built up in this country during the last ten or years have been built mainly with capital borrowed in Europe.

These are the reasons, Mr. Speaker, why, is my judgment, we cannot now resume specie payments. Make the country prosperous; develop our great agricultural regions ; open up the comi nines ; cuitivate the cotton-fields; et courage in fact all the vast industries of this country; build up wealth; fill our country with a busy population, and then there will be no trouble about speci - payments.

I desire to say further, Mr. Speaker, we have not the amount of money Enpayments; we have neither the unt in the aggregate nor per capita. And I have a statement here to which 1 call attention :

Total actual circulation \$300,00,00
Circulation per capita, \$2:72
Total currency vol. of England \$881,941,000
Lens reserves 1 3,230,000

Total actual circulation \$172,684,900 Circulation per capita, \$24.28. Tot currency vol of Germany \$1,256,000,000 Less reserve . g. 5,000,000 Total actual circulation .\$1.001.000,603 Circulation per capita, \$2380.

Total currency vol of France, \$1,600,000,500 Less specie reserve in bank . 51,000,000 Total actual circulation . \$1,110,0.0,000 Circulation per capita, \$31.72

It will be seen from this statement that while the United States has \$869,-000,000 of volume of currency circulation. Ecgland has \$884 000 000 rave sixteen dollars and a fraction per capita; England has twenty-four dollars, Germany has twenty-six dollars, and France has thirty four dollars. Now, if we had curreccy in the United States equal to what England has per capita, or Germany, or France, we would have, according to the per capita of England, \$971,000,000 in currency; or if we had what France has per capita, we would

have \$1,488,000,000; or if we had what Germany has we would have \$1,072,-000 000. Now, does anybody pretend to say that a country new and vigorous, such as this is, and destring to be developed, does not need more money than Eng-land or Germany or France? We have a greater area of territory. We have seventy-six thousand odles of railroad, while England has but fourteen thous and miles. As I have said, we are largely indebted for our railroads and public improvements to Europe, while England has paid for the whole of hers. Now, is it possible that a new country, which must be built up in every direction, does not need more money than an old country, whose houses and rail-toads and public improvements are almost 2 oishes?

If you have not gold enough to do the business of the country, what do you intend to do the business of the country with? What butter can you get than the promises of a government; because a government note is a mortgage upon every farm and upon every workshop in the country, and the people believe that the government will at last pay these promises? Because of the waste and prostration which a great and wonderful war produced this country for the time being was an I is crippled. The Go vernment, however, is lending its credit to the people that its great resources may be developed. That is the idea which i great many men in Pennsylvania and in other portions of the country enter-tain upon this question.

But gentlemen say that if you in-crease the currency you inflate it. Not necessarly, because for v-two million people need more money than thirty-five millions or thirty-two millions. some statistics which I have here, and which I understand have been very carefully collated, it appears that the currency of the United States in 1835 was over two billions; made up of Un-ted States notes, fractional currency and national bank notes, compound interest national bank notes, compound interest legal-tender notes, temp-rorary-loan, certificates of indebtedness, Treasury 5 per cent, legal-tend rs. Treasury notes and legal-tenders past fue and not presented, State bank notes, and three-year Treasury notes, which in the aggregate amouted to \$4,111,678,689. To-day you have but one-fifth of that. While you have some eight hundred millions of money, two hundred millions of it is tied up by reserves and gold, while, as I understand he distinguished charman of the committee who has this bill in charge, a large quantity of money is in the hands of poor people who are horperhaps has not more than four hundred millions of money with which to do

Now, sir, I do not b lieve expansive, developing country like this is to be fied down to a certain sum of money, and that you say you have reached the ultimate point and that by which the people can grow and pro-If you have not gold, per, too. If you have not gond, better substitute can you find than Uni-ted States notes and national-bank notes?

Mr. Maynard. If the gentleman will allow me to interrupt him, I would remind him that in those parts of the country where there are no banks-and there are whole regions of country where there are no banks for a hundred miles—all the money people have they hold in their pockets, and a number of amounts of fifty and a hurdred dollars come to a great deal in the aggregate.

Mr. Albright. I have no doubt of that. The same is true of the mining districts of Pennsylvania. The county commissioners of the county in which I live desired to borrow money. Though they had banks there they could not ow from the banks, and they went to the miners, and in a few days they naised from twenty to thirty thousand dollars which the miners were willing to loan the county on the county bonds And what is true of one county is no doubt true of others.

I have not time to discuss this ques tion as I would like, but the opportunity to speak at length does not present itself, and therefore I desired to say what I have said so that I might be derst sod upon this quesdon when I shall

I offered an amendment to-day to the fifth section of this dill, in which I proinvested in a 3 65 per cent, currency band which the banks may haid and convert at pleasure. Of course they would hold that bond. Gentlemen say to me, "Why, the Government does not want to give the bond when it has no need for money." I hat would be true if the Government were not a debtor. But the Government would take that money and buy the gold-bearing bonds, and fund or float a hundred millions of currency bonds which the banks absorb; so that the Government would be actually saving and making money by that process, and would in a great degree

prevent the contraction which happens

at certain seasons.

And then I propose in this amendment another thing; and that is that the banks shall not pay interest to banks upon de-posits. That was one of the great reasons why there was a paric last year. Money was hoarded in the cities. It was to the interest of the banks in the country to get as large a deposit in the cities as possible, because they were getting interest at the rate of 4 per cent. The banks in the cities desire to make still more, and lead that money at rates of perhaps 8, 10 & 12 per cent., so that the money became scarce in the country and plentiful for speculative purposes in the cities.

The amendment which I propose will prevent that. There will not be such a desire on the part of the banks to send their money to the cities, because they get get no interest on it; but it will ensole them to get very nearly that amount of interest from the Government, and it will enable the Government in that way to get affort a currency bond and redeem an equal amount of gold-bearing bonds.

#### Drawing Jurors.

The following bill has become a law, and we publish it for the information of the public:

A Supplement to an act for the better and impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors in each of the counties of this Commonwealth. The following bill was sent to the Governor March 18th and has been signed by him:

Sec 1. Be it enacted, That whenever it shall be made to appear to the court of common pleas of any county that the provisions of the laws for the selection of persons to serve as jurors in the courts of such county or the depositing of their names in the wheel have not been complied with or that the wheel containing the names of such persons has been broken open or destroyed so that no jury can be drawn from it, or if by accident, mistake or neglect of the sheriff or jury commissioners of any county or either of them the wheel aforsaid has been opened, unlocked or unscaled except in the presence of such sheriff and jury commissioners, and a challenge to the array has been sustained for any of the last mentioned causes, or that the array of jurors returned at any court in such county has been quashed by reason of any fault or igregularity in the selection of persons or depositing their names in the wheel, the said court shall order a new selection of persons to be made of such number as o sald court shall designate and their. names deposited in such wheel or a new wheel to be prepared for that purpose, for the remainder of the current year.

See. 2. That thereupon it shall be the duty of the jury commissioners, president judge, or additional law judge of the respective district, or a majority of them, to meet at the seat of justice of the respective county at least thirty days before the court at which such But we are told by gentlemen that realind the nitimate point and that England is paying specie; that France there is no use of going any further. I believe that as we are growing and deposited, or if a new wheel clean out of the wheel all the names therein deposited, or if a new wheel clean out jurors shall be summend to serve, if so persons and deposit their names in such wheel or in the new wheel for the remainder of the current year in the same manner as is now directed by law for the selections of such persons and the depositing of their names in the wheel at the beginning of the year.

Sec. 3. That hereafter a list containing the name, occupation and residence of every person placed in the jury wheel shall be kept certified by the judge and jury commissioners, or such of them as shall be present at the selection of such persons, and filed of record in the office of the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the respective county.

Sec 4. That whenever by existing la vs it shall be the duty of any person connected with the selection or drawing of jurors to be sworn, the oath required to be taken shall be reduced to writing, subscribed by the person qualifies, and filed in the office of the prothonotary of the court of common pleas as a part of the records thereof.

Sec, 5. That whenever the array of furors returned to any court of over and terminer and quarter sessions of the peace shall be quashed, it shall be the duty of the cierk of said courts to forthwith certify the record thereof to the court of common pleas where it shall be entered upon and made a part of the said court of common pleas.

Sec. 6. That all the laws or parts of laws inconsistent, herewith are hereby repealed.

A. Pardee & Co., of Hazleton, have subscribed \$5,000 to the new Centernisi Fund, just opened in Patindelphia.